

AD 527-565

It was in the reign of Justinian (AD 527-565) and his strong-minded wife THEODORA that Byzantine Jerusalem reached its zenith.

Justinian was an active builder throughout his empire, and PROCOPIUS, his biographer, gives details of the projects undertaken during his reign in Jerusalem.

Justinian's major new construction

was the magnificent NEA church, dedicated
to Mary, the Mother of God, built at the
extreme southern edge of the city.

527 → 565

Reign of Justinian
Under Justinian Dec. 25 was
recognized as an official holiday.
Dec. 25 in ancient Rome was the
"DIES NATALIS INVICTI," the birthday
of the unconquered, the day of the winter
solstice and at the same time, in Rome
the last day of Saturnalia, which had long
since degenerated into a week of

unbridled carnival, and therefore a time
when the Christians could feel most safe
from persecution.

527

Accession of Justinian as
Emperor in Constantinople
Justinian's marriage

Justinian succeeded JUSTIN, the year after Theodoric died.

He was thoroughly familiar with the administration, having served with Justin at the end.

He scandalized society by marrying a lowly-born dancer THEODORA, whose reputation was notorious; but her loyalty to her spouse after the

marriage never wavered, nor did her influence
over him wane; and once it was her
unflinching courage that saved him from
disaster at a dangerous crisis

527

Bishop Caesarius of Arles
presided over the Council
of CARPENTRAS

527

Justinian I began his reign

527

1912 Dates J-BK

Sections are in ~~E~~ ^{Boulain} SS EX

Angles in 527.

R 527-565

d 565 AD

(483-565) JUSTINIAN

He was of obscure parents, but was advanced to positions of honor by his uncle JUSTIN I
JUSTINIAN I, FLAVIUS ANICIUS JUSTINUS who made him joint Emperor at Constantinople. He expended large sums in making improvements throughout his kingdom - but this weakened his resources. His chief ability consisted in gathering about him, able men. Through

his choice of men, he became celebrated as a legislator. The codification of laws was done under the direction of a committee of lawyers appointed by him.

Justinian became Byzantine Emperor. Administrative reform was crowned by the "Corpus Juris Civilis". In 527, the first great ruler of the Byzantine empire Justinian I came to the throne. Constantinople was then the largest and richest city in civilization, a great trading center, with a flourishing silk industry. It had 6 arcaded forums and scores of palaces and domed churches surrounded by 12 mi of walls - land & sea. During

his reign the stupendous HAGIA SOPHIA
(532-537) was added to the city's splendour -
a symbol of the Eastern Church's claim to be the
head of universal Christendom. The Corpus Juris
Civilis was issued in 529, prepared by TRIBONIAN
Europe discovered the principle in the 12th Cen.

527-565

Justinian I was Byzantine Emperor.

527 AD

The Christian Era (BC-AD)
was first introduced at
Rome by Dionysius, a monk

Until after this date, they
used A.U.C. i.e.

$$754 \text{ AUC} = 1 \text{ AD}$$

$$755 \text{ AUC} = 2 \text{ AD}$$

$$756 \text{ AUC} = 3 \text{ AD etc}$$

4th Cen - 6th Cen AD

The "AVESTA" - the sacred scripture of ZOROASTRIANISM was written down in its present form.

Before that time, the body of sacred writings had gone through a complicated evolution.

527-565

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East Empire

JUSTINIAN I was emperor
the law was codified in a form
known as the CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS
(TRIBUNIANUS)

527-565

Reign of ~~Joachim~~ Justinian I the Great

527-565

JUSTINIAN I was Emperor of
Byzantium.